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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2 1/2 h.p. 4 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17 231. 號九月八年八十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918. 午戌大歲年七國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to declare themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO
WHICH ARE THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

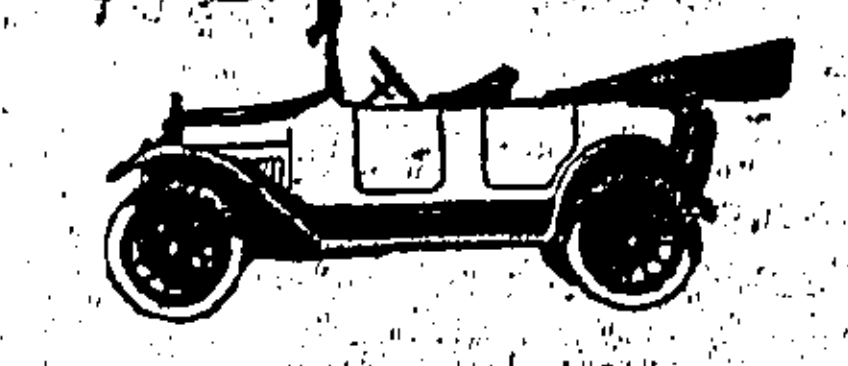
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£28,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,897,590
Sinking Fund Account £28,230
£28,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£5,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodor order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road Central.

TANG YUK Diner, successor of the late SIEN TING.
14, D'ARCY STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Kiosks for hire.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



WATSON'S PULVOSMIDROSIS.
AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER.

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant odour.
Cures sore and blistered toes.

In Tins 50 CTS. EACH.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE No. 16.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.
A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Hotel for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class Swing Orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
102 HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Lanchester Motor Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE 15 712—

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

YEE SANG FAT CO.
Grand Reduction SALE
ALL KINDS OF THINGS
FOR
GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Sale Commences
1st AUGUST.
SALE PRICES for CASH ONLY.
YEE SANG FAT CO.,
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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.
Price \$12 per annum, including postage.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

BIG ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK NEAR AMIENS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

HAIG ATTACKS ON WIDE FRONT.
ATTACK PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

London, Aug. 8, 1.10 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—
The British Fourth Army and the French First Army, under the command of Sir Douglas Haig, attacked on a wide front to the east and south-east of Amiens at dawn.
The first reports indicate that the attack is progressing satisfactorily.

A French communiqué states—
At 5 o'clock this morning we, in conjunction with British troops, attacked south-east of Amiens.
The attack is developing in favourable conditions.

ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.
A portion of a message from Reuter's Correspondent which has come to hand says—
The enemy were mostly taken by surprise. Our Tanks have crossed the Aisne, working towards the more difficult ground of the Tunc Valley.
The French also report good progress. Their prisoners admit complete surprise.
Considerable hauls of prisoners and machine-guns and some artillery have been already made.
We are taking more prisoners than we know how to deal with.
The smartness and secrecy of our concentration is the main cause of the initial success.

THE SECOND VICTORY ON THE MARNE.
GENERAL BERTHELOT'S SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY.
IMMENSE BOOTY CAPTURED.
London, Aug. 7.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, describing the part of General Berthelot's Army in the second victory on the Marne, says it had never less than fifteen enemy Divisions opposed to it, it had perhaps the hardest fighting of all. When General Mangin's counter-offensive transformed the position, General Berthelot's object was to endeavour to exploit the situation to the utmost disadvantage of the enemy, and he decided to throw the whole weight of his attack on the eastern edge of the pocket in the direction of Fismes. So the enemy was constantly threatened. Having his rear turned along the Aisne Valley he was forced to accelerate his pace of retreat. These tactics achieved the object.
The Germans had to abandon everything but their guns. Even a good many of these in one wood north of the river and 200,000 heavy shells were discovered neatly hidden from air observation.
It is not yet possible to count the material captured. Thousands of machine-guns, were taken with hundreds of munitions, and mountain guns with ammunition for both. The Army now has two complete German field-gun batteries which the French are firing at the Germans with the latter's own ammunition. Machine-guns are plentiful that the Germans seem to have used them at the rate of one machine-gun for two infantrymen.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS CROSS THE VESLE.
POSITIONS ESTABLISHED ON NORTH BANK.

London, Aug. 8, 12.45 a.m.
A French communiqué states—
Between the Oise and the Aisne, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attempted two raids near Bailly and Tracy-le-Val. Both were repulsed.
East of Braine the French and Americans crossed the Vesle and established themselves on the north bank, maintaining their positions, despite two violent counter-attacks.
North of Rheims our line was advanced 400 metres between the railways to Bethel and Laon.

London, Aug. 8.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, says—
Yesterday the French and Americans crossed the Vesle east of Braine, despite enemy resistance and established themselves on the north bank.
So far there have been only patrol engagements on the north bank of the Vesle.
RHEIMS-SOISSONS HIGHWAY GAINED BY AMERICANS.
Lannoy, Aug. 8.
An American official report, dated the 7th, states—
To the east of Bazoches we crossed the Vesle and gained the Rheims-Soissons highway. Hostile counter-attacks broke down.

BATTLE MAY BLAZE UP.
SITUATION NOT STABILISED.
Paris, Aug. 8.
The "Temps" states: It must not be concluded from the present lull between Soissons and Rheims that the situation has become stabilised. The battle may blaze up elsewhere. We shall learn before long the plans of Generalissimo Foch, as well as those of the enemy.

HOPE OF DECISIVE ALLIED SUCCESS.
M. POINCARÉ'S MESSAGE TO THE KING.
London, Aug. 8.
The message of M. Poincaré to H.M. the King says: "I am at one with your Majesty in the conviction that the hour of decisive success will shortly arrive for the Allies."

GENERAL MANGIN'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICANS.
"YOU WENT TO BATTLE AS TO A FEAST."
London, Aug. 8.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says—
General Mangin has issued an Army Order to the Third American Army Corps, which says: "You went to battle as to a feast." Proceeding, it eulogises the magnificent dash and indomitable tenacity of the Americans. "You won the admiration of your comrades in arms and captured 51 guns and over 7,000 prisoners and immense booty. You re-conquered ten kilometres of territory. You gained complete confidence by your superiority over the enemy. I am proud to have commanded you."

(Continued on Page 5.)

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERKON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,

the 13th August, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising:—

Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and

Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and

Hamstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White

Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen

Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath

Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c.,

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1918. 651

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,

the 13th August, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAK WOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED AND

BAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTADS,

CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows:—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas

(new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites,

Bedroom Furniture, comprising

Double and Single Brass Bedsteads,

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,

Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining

Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional

Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,

Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,

Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,

Electric Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood

Furniture, including large Blackwood

Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,

&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkoan

and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles

and Net, Several Carpets new and

second-hand.

Also

"Oliver" Typewriter, 1 Piano, by The

Robinson Piano Co., Bath, Farmhouse

Motor, Sewing Machine, Bicycles (Lady's

and Gentle's new).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1918. 652

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(Taiwan Gin-yo).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL

CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000

Capital Paid-up... .. 22,500,000

Reserve Fund... .. 5,820,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and

Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Alo, Gikan, Kagi, Kanyen,

Kelung, Makung, Pimas, Sheng-

chuan, Tamsui, Tainan, Takow,

Tamsui, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow,

Hankow, Kienloang, Shanghai,

Swatow.

OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong,

London, Singapore, Soolabala,

Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London,

and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the

Commercial centres of Russia, Man-

churia, Indo-China, India, Philippines,

Islands, Java, Australia, America and

elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account,

Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits

at rates which will be quoted on

application.

N. YANAGITA,

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

4, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 280

INTIMATIONS

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

PEPPER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding

and engineering works. Largest and

best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HONG LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

KEATING'S

WORM TABLETS

A purely

Vegetable

Sweetened

Sold in

Bottles by

all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most

agreeable method of administering the

only certain remedy for Intestinal or

Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,

and especially adapted for children.

It is obtained of all Druggists.

Keating, N.Y.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions

to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des

Vœux Road, Corner of Ice

House Street.

ONE MOTOR YACHT

(built 1917)

Length..... 25 feet

Breadth..... 6 "

Draft..... 3 "

Two Cylinder 8 h.p. "Caille" motor.

Complete with Sails, and accessories.

Further particulars, and inspecting

orders may be had from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 8, 1918. 653

TO LET

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 603

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally

situated NEW OFFICES with lift

in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings,

corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice

House Street.

Also in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31,

Shamoon, British Concession.

For rent and further particulars

apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

8A, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 582

TO LET.

A GODOWN—Central District.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 22, 1918. 823

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 22, 1918. 823

THE MAN WHO

Gets There

Is the man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life

giving, brain, nourishing,

strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.50

AMERICAN CABLES.

[NAVY COMMUNICATION SERVICE TO

MANILA PAPERS.]

75,000 TONS LAUNCHED IN A

WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The U.S. Shipping Board an-

nounced that eight steel ships with

a total deadweight tonnage of 85,800

were delivered by American ship-

yards last week. The week's launch-

ing included ten steel vessels with

a total tonnage of 54,255 and wooden

ships with a tonnage of 10,200.

WHEAT PLEDGE OFF.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Mr. Hoover, United States Food

Administrator, who is now visiting

England, has cabled the release of

hotels, restaurants, clubs, and din-

ing-car service throughout the

United States on August 1 from

their voluntary pledge to use no

more wheat.

He congratulated the eating-places

and voiced his confidence that the spirit

shown will enable the American

people to build up a great food re-

servation against the future.

He estimated that voluntary

pledges by these sources from Octo-

ber 1, 1917, to August 1, 1918,

have effected a saving of between

187,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds

of wheat and other products.

160,000,000 pounds of meat and

50,000,000 pounds of sugar.

MUCH PHOSPHOROUS ROCK.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Mr. Houston, Secretary of Agricul-

ture, announced that practically all

the phosphate rock produced in the

United States, with the exception of

a small amount being used in the

manufacture of phosphorus, is being

used for agricultural purposes.

The United States, he said, has

the greatest resources in phosphate

rock of any nation in the world.

The production in 1917 was 2,600,743

tons and the exports 34,000 tons.

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY

CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The total casualties of the U.S.

Army and the Marine Corps in-

creased by 1,050 last week as com-

pared with an increase of 893 in the

preceding week, making the total

casualties for the war 13,768. The

losses are divided as follows:—

U.S. ARMY.

Killed in action including 291

lost at sea..... 2,000

Died of Wounds..... 749

Died of Disease..... 1,455

Died by accident or other

causes..... 570

Wounded in Action..... 6,340

Missing..... 657

Total..... 11,780

U.S. MARINE CORPS.

Deaths..... 710



WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisement

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KOLYA."
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
requested to forward their Goods, with
the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at
their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless intimation is received from the
Consignee to-day requesting it to be
landed here.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods
remaining undelivered after the 16th
August, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where
they will be examined on the 15th August,
at 10 A.M.
All claims must reach us before the
20th August, 1918, or they will not be
recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the undersigned.

THORSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1918. 654

**KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.**

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

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OVERLAND
CHINA MAIL**

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGERS.

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"China Mail" is delivered free to
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per annum; postage
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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1918.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COLONY.

THE interesting speech made by Mr.
BOWLEY at the meeting of the
Sanitary Board on Tuesday on the
subject of the sanitary conditions of
the Colony has naturally attracted a
considerable amount of attention.
Summarising his views, Mr. Bowley
said the death-rate of the Colony is
unduly high; the overcrowded condi-
tion of the Chinese and the want
of proper housing accommodation
for Europeans are most detrimental
to the public health; and, thirdly,
that our conservancy and scavenging
systems are antiquated in the extreme.

With these statements, with the
possible exception of the first, there
will be general agreement. As to
the first statement, taking the figures
which our Medical Department give
us as to the death-rate in the Colony
it might be argued that the rate is not
unduly high if the comparison be
made with an Asiatic and not an
English city. The average yearly
death rate among the Chinese of the
Colony may be put roughly at 22
per 1000. There are no statistics
available to enable us to make a
comparison with other Chinese towns,
but it does not make a bad com-
parison with towns in Japan where
the average mortality rate for the
whole country is given as 20. But
the trouble is that the mortality rate
given in Hongkong is not a safe index
to the sanitary condition of the Colony,
for, as most people know, the average
Chinese man when he falls ill, goes
away, if possible, "to his country,"
and the result of this very common
practice, no doubt, is that the
mortality statistics of this colony are
lower, perhaps by many points, than
they otherwise would be. It is much
the same in the case of the European
community. The death rate among
Europeans here is much below the
average for England and Wales,
simply because, in the first place, the
European deems it desirable, in case
of a break-down in health, to get
away from the Colony; and, secondly,
few Europeans remain to spend their
last days in the Colony. All
these circumstances considered, Mr.
Bowley's statement that the death
rate is unduly high may be regarded
as justified.

On the subject of overcrowd-
ing Mr. Bowley mentioned that
though the population of the Colony
based on the 1911 census is officially
estimated at some 500,000, the
Medical Officer of Health (Mr.
GAIN) has expressed the opinion that
it is more likely to be a million.
We do not know whether this is a
carefully considered opinion. The
official estimate of half a million
is given in a joint report by the
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and the Medical Officer of Health,
and if there is good reason for
believing that this is a wholly
inadequate estimate, we see no
reason why that opinion should not
be incorporated in the annual official
report. It certainly does seem
ridiculous to state in that Report
the estimated average number

of inmates per floor is a fraction over
5. It is such a statement as this can
be accepted, it at once becomes
evident that the problem to be
tackled is not one of inadequate
accommodation, but one of distribu-
tion of the population. It is, indeed,
well-known that while Chinese
tenements in easily accessible dis-
tricts of the Colony are badly
overcrowded, there is a good deal
of vacant property in the less easily
accessible districts. If, at a time like
the present, when the shipping trade,
which is the life-blood of the Colony,
is greatly restricted, the Chinese
population has, in fact, grown to the
extent indicated by Mr. Bowley,
the Government cannot safely
ignore this menace to the public
health. The circumstances would
seem to call for the appointment of a
Committee of Enquiry to investigate
this question of overcrowding and
to make such recommendations as
may appear to them desirable.

The growing pressure of the
wealthy Asiatic upon the limited
accommodation for Europeans is a
grievance which the Government has
recognised by providing housing
accommodation for some of the higher
officials as well as for the subordinate
European officers, but although we
are rid of the Germans who formerly
occupied many of the residences on
the Hill, there never has been such a
scarcity of accommodation for
Europeans as exists in the Colony
at the present time. The remedy in
this case is the opening up of new
residential districts. What has be-
come of that very attractive scheme
for the creation of a suburb on the
Southern side of the island, for which
the Colonial Government, with the
approval of the Home authorities
gave the necessary sanction just
before the outbreak of war? In our
opinion that is an inevitable and a
highly desirable development, and it
is to schemes of that character
the European community must look
for a remedy for the present housing
problem.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Full Court of Appeal will sit
on Tuesday next, Sir Haviland de
Saumarez presiding.

Manila papers state the sugar
awaiting shipment at Iloilo has now in-
creased to 1,300,000 piculs, "with still
no boats available to bring relief."

Two cases of bubonic plague and
two deaths and one case of cerebri-
spinal fever and one death, were notified
in the Colony yesterday. All cases were
Chinese.

We are informed by the Hon.
Treasurer that the collections at St.
John's Cathedral on Sunday last, with
contributions subsequently received,
amount to \$866.33 for Church Army
Huts and \$30 for Prisoners of War.

Mr. T. Hayashi, who for the past
seven years has been the Manager of
the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's Office next
to Hongkong, is leaving the Colony next
week on transfer to the management of
the extensive interests of his firm at
Shanghai. Mr. Hayashi's many friends
in Hongkong as well as in Singapore
(where he was previously stationed) will
congratulate him upon his promotion
and their best wishes will go with him.

We ("Peking Leader") understand
from a reliable source that the Govern-
ment will enforce very shortly the new
rule that all foreigners in China except
the Japanese will be required to provide
themselves with passports wherever
they go. This is to prevent any enemy
agents from evading proper official
surveillance. The exception in favour
of the Japanese is due to the fact that
their physical features are easily
distinguishable, whereas it is not so
easy to distinguish between enemy
subjects and non-enemy European
subjects.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

This afternoon at the Magistracy Mr.
J. R. Wood heard arguments in the
case in which Indian constable B143 is
charged with neglect of duty at Tai O
on July 17.

Mr. King (acting D. S. P.) said he
would like to take the opportunity of
saying a few words. He did not
propose to address his worship on the
facts of the case, which would speak for
themselves. He wished to take the
point which the defendant made in his
evidence yesterday, namely, that this
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and that he could not run away. That
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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SITUATION ON THE VESLE.
THE COMING BIG BATTLE.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The situation on the Vesle is developing according to expectations. The enemy is transferring his shattered Divisions over the Aisne, while it is stated that Generalissimo Foch is preparing a fresh advance.

It is expected that the next big battle will be soon for the possession of Chemin-des-Dames. When the moment comes the enemy covering forces will assuredly be flung across the Aisne. Owing to the Crown Prince's complete failure it is now problematic whether Prince Rupprecht's blow against the British will materialise. It certainly will be perilous, if not almost certain to fail.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 1.15 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The enemy's further attacks in the morning and afternoon astride the Bray-Corbier road were repulsed after sharp fighting."

Attempted enemy raids to the south of Hamel and south-west of La Bassée were driven off.

The progress of our patrols to the east of Robecq continued and the line between the Lawe and Clarence rivers was advanced to a depth of 1,000 yards on a front of nearly five miles.

Our patrols entered the enemy's trenches to the east of Nieppe Forest and captured over 30 prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CZECHS SHELL KAZAN.

LONDON, Aug. 7. A Russian wireless report states: "The situation on the fronts is that the English and French have landed at Archangel'sk and are advancing along the railway. Our staff is at Obolensk.".

The Czech-Slovaks after taking Sumner and Ufa captured Novo-Nikolayevsk, Ekaterinburg and Simbirsk.

We retreated to Povorino on the Don. We are reinforcing Kazan and Simbirsk.

The Czech-Slovaks on August 5th shell Kazan.

BRITISH TROOPS LAND AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

A FRIENDLY RECEPTION.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Aug. 3. The British troops landed at dawn and were accorded a friendly reception.

STRENGTH OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS UNDER ESTIMATED.

GERMANY MUST INTERVENE.

LONDON, Aug. 8. A telegram to The Hague, *Wester Zeitung* says the Czech-Slovak danger, which was originally under estimated by the Soviet Government and by Germany, has developed into a very serious menace and must be combated by the strongest force, and as it is most improbable that Lenin will be able to raise a sufficient force, Germany must intervene. Hence, the *Journal* concludes the recent developments on the Western Front.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN UKRAINE.

PLOT BY A SECRET ORGANISATION.

LONDON, Aug. 7. In connection with the railway strike in Ukraine owing to the Germans having confiscated food reserved for the railwaymen, the *North German Gazette* quotes a manifesto of a secret organisation in Great Russia, urging railway men to prevent the transport of German troops and to enable thousands of armed peasants to over-run the towns at a given moment.

The manifesto says: "We have put up with the Kaiser's dogs long enough."

The newspaper adds that the railway line has been blown up at many points and many trains have been fired on. The life of the Railway Minister was attempted and other high officials were threatened with death.

Several implicated persons have been shot and the strike is abating.

THE WAR REVIEWED.

SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Aug. 7. Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the war situation in the House of Commons, said had the British Empire four years ago not decided to throw the whole of its might into the war because International right was outraged, the whole course of the war would have been different and the history of the world for generations would have taken a different course.

THE NAVY.

The Prime Minister eloquently painted the Navy's splendid services at all times and all weathers and in all parts of the globe and declared, amid cheers, that until the Navy was beaten Germany could never triumph. The British Naval tonnage, including the auxiliary fleet, totalled eight millions, compared with two-and-a-half millions at the outbreak of the war. British warships steamed eight million miles in June, excluding the efforts of the Mercantile Marine, which daringly faced similar dangers in the transportation of American troops. At least 1,500,000 men were engaged in manning and maintaining the British Naval and Mercantile Marine.

Emphasising the importance of maintaining the strength of the Navy and the Mercantile Marine, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that had the submarine warfare succeeded the war would have been ended by the threat of starvation of the Entente. Unless the Allies had been completely triumphant at sea from the outset of the war no effort on land could have saved them. The British fleet was, mainly responsible for the complete triumph at sea.

MAN-POWER RESOURCES.

Notwithstanding the enormous demands on the country's resources for sea-going purposes, and essential Allied needs, 6,250,000 sailors and soldiers, including pre-war service men, were raised in Great Britain alone. A similar proportion of the United States population had been called to the colours. It would mean nearly 35,000,000 men. The Dominions had contributed a million. (Cheers.)

The Premier dwelt on the valuable aid rendered by representatives of the Dominions, especially their Prime Ministers at the Council Boards. He recognised the anxiety of the Dominions to see their leaders return for the carrying on of their affairs, but he trusted that it would be possible for the representatives to remain, for some time longer, because their presence would be invaluable at the grave decisions to be taken with reference to the coming winter and the next year. India had raised a million-and-a-quarter of men since the war.

The Premier proceeded to describe the difficult conditions obtaining at the Front on March 21st when we were faced by the flower of the German Army. The early enemy successes caused very, very, anxious moments, owing to our losses of men and material. A second German blow might well have overwhelmed the British Army. The Premier showed that the losses were very swiftly replaced and mentioned the unprecedentedly large number of guns and machine-guns at present in France. The series of German miscalculations regarding the British Army culminated in the British defeating them into two or three of the most sanguinary battles of the war, leaving them unhealthy salients commanded by our gun fire. It was one of the finest things in tenacious valour in the whole story of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

VALOROUS YOUTHS.

Referring to lack of 181 years who, owing to the great emergency, were sent to France with a few months' training, he said the lads were sent straight to the Front, where they had to face the veterans of victorious troops. No veterans ever fought more courageously and more steadfastly than these lads. (Loud cheers.) We must all be proud of the boys who so held up the honour of their native land and helped to save the cause of the Allies from disaster.

It was remarkable that the Germans had left the British Army alone for two or three months. They would probably come back, but the reason would be that they had failed elsewhere.

THE GERMAN MISCALCULATION.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a warm tribute to the French assistance to the British and said that Generalissimo Foch not only forced the enemy to a standstill but, by one of the most brilliant counter-strokes of the war, had driven back the enemy. The danger was not over, but he would be a sanguine man on the German General Staff who would now think that General Ludendorff's plan of campaign would succeed in its objective of obtaining a military decision this year. The Premier emphasised that the Allied success was largely due to the rapidity with which the losses were made good and the American troops brought over. These were essential parts of the German miscalculation.

After paying a tribute to the bravery and skill of the American troops, Mr. Lloyd George declared that another element of success was the unity of the strategic command and Generalissimo Foch's masterly handling of the reserves. It was too early to predict that the German efforts were exhausted, because the Germans still had powerful reserve Divisions, but their chances of March 21st would never recur. America's powerful and victorious Army in France would continue to grow until it was nearly, if not quite, as large as the German Army itself. Germany could never again maintain the same number of Divisions that she previously had. She was now begging for Austrian support. Germany's allies were becoming disillusioned about the German invincibility. The economic position of the Central Powers was desperate. Their harvest was not good and they were short of many essentials. Militarily, they had passed the height of their endeavours.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

He denied that we were behaving in a hostile way towards Russia. It was always our policy to deal with *de facto* Governments but it was impossible to ascertain from day to day what is the government of a single Russian village. Recent events had demonstrated that the Russians resented the German authority. The Russians were increasingly seeking Allied assistance. We would not hesitate to render every help to enable their self-emanipation. The Czech-Slovak movement was, for most remarkable one. The Czech-Slovaks only desired to leave Russia to come West, and fight for the Allies. The Czech-Slovaks did not wish to participate in Russian politics. We had sent ships at Czechoslovak request to Vladivostok in order to bring them away, but the Bolsheviks, under German duress, refused to allow the Czech-Slovaks to reach Vladivostok. He dwelt on this fact because President Wilson's action had been criticised for his decision in conjunction with the Japanese to send forces to Vladivostok for the rescue of the Czech-Slovaks from their plight through the organisation of German war prisoners for their interception and capture.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

Dwelling with the question of peace, Mr. Lloyd George said there were people in every country who regarded any effort to make peace as dishonourable and treasonable. That attitude must be steadfastly discouraged. He asked those who only wanted honourable peace whether this was the moment when such a peace was possible? Mr. Lloyd George quoted well-known facts to show that the military caste was still predominant in Germany. Peace was not procurable so long as they remained so. (Cheers.) He believed in a League of Nations but its success would depend on the conditions under which it was set up. Unless those conditions were favourable the Germans might say they had never been defeated militarily and would have won but for economic difficulties for which they would henceforth provide. Every time that a decision came to be taken, the Prussian sword would clank at the Council table. What was the good of entering into peace negotiations under those conditions? (Cheers.) Peace would come when we had demonstrated to the enemy that the power of Law was behind the Justice which would enforce the League's decisions.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The Silver Market is very quiet.

BRITISH NAVY'S RECORD.

SEA CARRIAGE OF 20 MILLION MEN.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The Press Bureau issues a statement affirming an idea of the activities of the British Navy. It shows that between the declaration of the war and June 30th last the Allies' needs involved sea-carriage of 20,000,000 men, two million animals, and 110,000,000 tons of Naval and Military stores.

The total losses of men embarked, due to enemy action, up to April 27th, reached the relatively trivial figure of 3,282.

The transportation of well over a million Americans to June 27th involved the organisation of 31 British ocean escorts and 303 destroyer escorts, and 40 American ocean escorts and 335 destroyer escorts. In the course of such duties the British escorts steamed over a million-and-a-quarter miles monthly. Patrol vessels were engaged, frustrating submarine activities. They voyaged at least six million miles monthly in Home waters.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

SHIPBUILDING RESULTS.

SUCCESS OF THE CONVOYING SYSTEM.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The Press Bureau states: "The world's new merchant construction during the quarter ending June 30th amounted to 1,234,274 gross tons, comprising 442,068 British, and 800,308 Allied and Neutral. This compares with the world's output of 870,317 tons during the quarter ending March 31st. The world's output for the quarter ending June 30th exceeded the losses from all causes by 290,000 gross tons.

British merchantmen completed in the quarter ending July 31st amounted to 1,194,888 gross tons, giving 905,194 tons for the seven months of this year, and 1,490,925 for the year ending July 31st compared with 83,073 tons in July last year, 578,648 tons for the first seven months of last year, and 865,147 for the twelve months ended July 31st, 1917.

The Controller-General states that July was always a bad month for British shipping owing to workmen's holidays, while this year a serious influenza epidemic proved an additional drawback. Nevertheless, the British output in July, 1918, increased 174 per cent. as compared with July, 1916, and 71 per cent. as compared with July, 1917.

Evidence of the success of convoying is shown by the fact that British steamships exceeding 500 gross tons to and from the United Kingdom on the main Overseas routes, of which 93.8 per cent. were "convoyed" between March and June last, sustained submarine losses totalling 1.23 per cent. compared with 5.41 per cent.

The losses between April and June last year were before convoying was established. 61,001 sailing ships have been convoyed since May 24th last year, when convoying was introduced.

NEW WORLD SHIPBUILDING RECORDS.

JULY LAUNCHINGS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The Shipping Board states that American yards in July launched 123 vessels, aggregating 631,044 deadweight tons, and delivered 41 other vessels, aggregating 235,025 deadweight tons. They constitute new world shipbuilding records. The July launchings alone exceed those of any single previous year.

BRITISH AVIATORS DESTROY FIVE MACHINES.

LONDON, Aug. 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: "We destroyed five German machines on the 6th and dropped 24 tons of bombs on railways, aerodromes and billets. Several direct hits were secured."

All our machines returned.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation, and to keep your bowels regular. What you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE ALBANIAN FIGHTING.

ENEMY COLUMN DISPERSED.

LONDON, Aug. 7. An Italian official report states: "Our cavalry dispersed an enemy column on the Semeni, killing many and taking 72 prisoners."

LEAVE FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 8. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that arrangements were being made to give leave to 6,000 men daily, from France, 1,000 weekly from Italy and 1,700 weekly from Salonika.

Arrangements were also being made as regards Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT RETREAT.

QUIET ON MARNE-AISNE SALIENT.

ENGAGEMENTS IN NEW ZONE.

LONDON, August 7. The fighting in the Marne-Aisne salient has momentarily subsided. Engagements are proceeding in the new zone east of Amiens where the French gained ground and repulsed an attack near Montdidier and the British strongly attacked the Morlaucourt sector.

DELAY POSSIBLE.

LONDON, August 7. Reuters Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday, says: "General Mangin's patrols are busy reconnoitering along the Aisne. The enemy's intentions regarding the bridge between the Vesle and the Aisne can only be conjectured. The position is strongly protected on the eastern flank and if carried from the west we should be uncomfortably under the fire of the German guns across the Aisne. A certain delay therefore is possible, even though the enemy possibly does not intend to make his final stand here."

FRENCH LOCAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 7. A French communique states: "In the region of Houdier we made local progress south of Framcourt and south-east of Menil."

We repulsed an enemy attempt against La-Fere-la-Grange and occupied the station of Ciry-Sal-Sogne. We took 100 prisoners east of Braine."

We repulsed a local attack south of Auberville in Champagne this morning.

REASON FOR GERMAN RETREAT.

ZURICH, August 7. Two local German-owned newspapers announce the further retreat of the Germans on the whole front from Arras to Rheims and state that it is due to the necessity for sending troops to Russia.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK BY BRITISH.

LONDON, August 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The English counter-attacked this morning in the sector south-westward of Morlaucourt and regained all the more important portions of ground lost yesterday."

We secured all our objectives and took a number of prisoners. Patrols advanced our line a short distance astride the Clarence River and took a few prisoners and two machine-guns.

We successfully rushed a post northward of Vieux Perquin. Hostile artillery is active eastward of Robecq and in the Merville and Dickbusch sectors.

GERMAN SAILORS IN REVOLT.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, Aug. 7. The *Daily Express* Correspondent at Amsterdam states that Boltzendorf's resignation was due to revolutionary troubles at Wilhelmshaven on the part of sailors who for six months past have been carrying on propaganda with the object of stopping submarine warfare. It is stated that over 50 submarines have disappeared at sea as the result of the propaganda.

Twenty-three ringleaders were sentenced to death and there were many arrests at Kiel.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

OVER 15,000 TONS IN JULY.

LONDON, Aug. 7. Norway lost 14 vessels in July, of a total tonnage of 15,445, entailing loss of 53 lives.

(Continued on Page 2.)

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand-bag when going on a journey. Chance of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



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9.15 Performance

Showing—A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS

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OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

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GENOA LINE: Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE: Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE: Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

AFRICA MARU: Tuesday, 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE: Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE: Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE: Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE: Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE: The steamer will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 15th Aug. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 11th Aug. at Noon.

"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 13th Aug. at 9 a.m.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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Next departures from HONGKONG:

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	ORANJE	8,000	23rd August.
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Sailings from Hongkong.

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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For JAPAN: BANRI MARU Aug. 20th.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIAN	Aug. 11, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LIANGCHOW	Aug. 11, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Aug. 11, at Noon.
NEWORHANG	PAOTING	Aug. 11, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHENGLAN	Aug. 12, at 3 p.m.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	TUESDAY, Aug. 13, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present, a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwasang" and "Yihim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE: The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Canton, Hongkong and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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WESTWARD.

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